The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung received on Nov. 24, Nov. 29 and Dec. 1 foreign guests from Tanzania, Bulgaria, Palestine and Romania.

He had conversations with foreign guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, KCNA reported.

President Kim Il Sung met on Dec. 1 the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. (KCNA Radiophoto)

TANZANIA

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 24 received J.M. Lusinde, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the DPRK.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam was on hand.

The ambassador conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it.

BULGARIA

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 29 received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR.

On hand were Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Li Hu Gyom.

Hristo Kelchev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the BPR to the DPRK, was also present.

PALESTINE

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 1 received the visiting delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Taysir Kuba, Member of the Political Bureau, and Director of the External Relations Department, of the PFLP.

Cho Yong Guk, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was on hand.

The delegation presented to the President a gift of best wishes in the name of the Central Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

ROMANIA

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 1 received leading members and leading artists of the "George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra of Romania.

Present on the occasion were head of the Philharmonic Orchestra Nicolae Calinoiu, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, and its other leading members and leading artists.

On hand were Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, and Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paul Marinescu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary o the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK, was also present.

President Kim Il Sung congratulated the "George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra of Romania upon its successful performances.

Geneva Int'l Seminar on Korea Reunion, S. Korean Human Rights

Legal Experts from 24 States, 6 Int'l Bodies

PYONGYANG, Dec. 7 (KCNA)—An International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea was held in Geneva between November 8 and 9 under the joint sponsorship of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, according to a report.

The seminar was attended by noted lawyers, historians and public and political figures from 24 countries and six international organizations. Among them were Italian lawyer Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; lawyer Stanley Faulkner, member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ichikawa Makoto, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Japanese lawyer Saito Kazuyoshi, Vice-Chairman of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; Dennis Cavanan, Member of the House of Commons from the Labour Party and member of its Foreign Relations Committee of Britain; Bodil Bosenup, Member of the European Parliament and Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Giancarlo Codrignani, Chairman of the Italian Branch of the Lelio Basso International Organisation for Rights and Liberation of People and Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy; Urban Karlsson, International Secretary of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; Heinrich Durmeier, member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Chairman of the Austrian Association of Democratic Jurists; Guy Rajaonson, Counsellor of the Malagasy President; Professor C. Sanchez Reyes, rector of the Economy College of Madrid, Spain; Bubi Ajam, delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Nicolae Dreyfus, General Secretary of the French Democratic Lawyers Association; Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and dean of the law faculty of the Nice University; Victor Revan, professor in history at a Canadian University; professor in history Dmitri Priemski, delegate of the Soviet Jurists Association; Dr. Teodor Melescanu, delegate of the Jurists Association of Romania; Torstein Engelskjon, Chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea; Tauno Huotari, lecturer of the historical archives at the University of Helsinki; George Pattas, delegate of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement; B.C. Gupta, editor of the Indian journal "Social Look"; professor and doctor Herbert Steiner, Chairman of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Ina Sansone, Secretary General of the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Guy Dupre, Deputy Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee; Carillo, delegate of the World Peace Council, and delegates from Belgium, Libya, Somalia, Senegal and Peru.

Also present were R. Dafflon, Mayor of Geneva; Armand Magnin, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Dario Ghisletta, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; and other public and political figures of Switzerland and diplomatic envoys and correspondents of various countries in Geneva.

The following agenda items were discussed at the seminar:

1. "On the illegality of the U.S troops' occupation of south Korea and the division of Korea."
2. "On the violation of human rights in the economic domain of south Korea and the realization of democratization of society."
3. "National reunification is the legitimate right of the Korean people."

After an opening address was made by Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee, Mayor of Geneva R. Dafflon, Deputy General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party Dario Ghisletta and General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations Eduard Hafner made congratulatory speeches at the seminar.

Reports on the first, second and third agenda items were made at the seminar respectively by Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, Heinrich Durmeier, member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Chairman of the Austrian Association of Democratic Jurists, and Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee, and speeches were made by delegates of various countries.

A final resolution and "White paper on the social and economic problems of south Korea" were adopted at the seminar.

FINAL RESOLUTION

PYONGYANG, Dec. 7 (KCNA)—An International Seminar on the Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea which was held in Geneva between November 8 and 9 adopted a final resolution.

Pointing to the historic foundation of Korean reunification and the illegality of the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea, the resolution said that Korea with a 5,000-year-long history, one culture and one language and a homogeneous nation, was divided for first time after the Second World War due to the repartition of the military tasks among the allies and even after the Korean war south Korea remains as ever under U.S. occupation.

It noted that the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea is a violation of the treaties concluded between the allies and the 1953 armistice agreement and is contradictory to the UN resolutions.

Touching upon the economic colonisation of south Korea, the resolution said that the subjugation of south Korea has been further reinforced through the investments of foreign capital, particularly American and Japanese, which have rendered the south Korean economy totally dependent.

It noted that the foreign and multinational corporations are raking up superprofits through the harsh exploitation of cheap labour under very insufficient working conditions.

Pointing to violations of human rights in south Korea, the resolution said that the south Korean "regime" has established the systematized repressive apparatus to put down all forms of opposition.

It continued:

The "*yusin* constitution" places all rights in the hands of the "president."

The methods used, measures for the administrative internment without the limitation of duration, kidnapping of citizens residing abroad, systematic use of most diabolic tortures, "special jurisdictions" on the orders of the "power" which refuses all guarantees for the suspected, permit the repression which assumes unprecedented breadth and ferocity.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, the resolution said:

It is in accord with the fundamental principle of international law that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently affirmed on many occasions constructive propositions for the reunification of the country by a democratic and peaceful means.

The principal obstacle to the realisation of this national aspiration lies in the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the economic subjugation of south Korea by foreign countries.

On the other hand, this aspiration which is very strongly expressed in south Korea is being stamped out by the unprecedented, violent repression.

Pointing to the present situation in south Korea, the resolution said that a solution lies in the realisation of the restoration of democracy and genuine national aspirations for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The American government must withdraw all its troops and conventional and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement by a loyal negotiation between the DPRK and the U.S.

The doctrine of "cross recognition" of "two Koreas" advocated by the United States will result in perpetuating the division of the country. It must be rejected as contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people.

South Korean society must be democratized in conformity with the demand of the south Korean people, the "*yusin* constitution" and all the repressive laws should be abolished and all the political prisoners be released.

The United States, Japan and south Korea must renounce an aggressive policy against the DPRK and take effective measures to remove the tension from the Korean Peninsula.

Only the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea will make it possible to put an end to the sufferings of the Korean people, guarantee peace in this region and eliminate the danger of world conflict.

Purpose of S. Korean "Presidential Election"

The south Korean rulers, ignoring the demand of the people and democratic forces for a new democratic constitution and a direct election of a "president," on Dec. 6 elected Choe Gyu Ha an "interim president" through the rubber-stamp "National Conference for Unification."

The "National Conference for Unification" is an electoral college trumped up by dictator Pak Jung Hi in his lifetime to perpetuate himself as "president." It was needed because he could not keep his power through a direct election

It is unthinkable in any capitalist country that a specified person nominated by a paid organ formed by a dictator should become a "president."

The Dec. 6 action proves that the south Korean rulers don't want to backtrack from the "yusin system."

Contrary to the promises of the rulers, nothing has changed today in south Korea.

The maintenance of the "yusin system" is entirely unjustified in view of the demand of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and of the desire of the Korean people to achieve great national unity and reunify the country. It is harmful in every way to the nation. It allows the outside forces seeking aggression to fish in troubled waters

Chongryun's Statement

The CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued on Dec. 3 a statement, denouncing the present Seoul authorities who planned to convene on Dec. 6 the "national conference for unification" in order to carry out the "presidential election."

In its statement, Chongryun described the "presidential election" as an all-out challenge not only to the south Korean people who are calling for the guarantee of freedom and democracy under a new democratic constitution after the withdrawal of the "yusin constitution" but also to the honest-minded people all over the world hoping a democratic development in south Korea.

The south Korean people are unanimously striving to follow a new road to democracy and reunification, not the divisive road, after the death of Pak Jung Hi, the statement declared, and went on:

The south Korean opposition parties and democrats want to hold a "presidential election" under a democratic constitution after the repeal of the "yusin constitution."

They also urge the ruling quarters to release all the political defendants with the immediate removal of "martial law" and "emergency measure."

The statement recalled that broad sections of south Korean people—workers, peasants, students and intellectuals—are calling for the total repeal of the "yusin constitution," and a new life under a new democratic policy.

They, the statement said, call on the present Seoul authorities to completely guarantee the elementary rights, including freedom of the press, speech, assembly, association and demonstration, and to follow the road to the reunification of the country. The U.S. administration should not interfere in the internal affairs of south Korea—an obstacle to the restoration of democracy, Chongryun warned.

Recalling that more vigorous anti-"government" struggles are being waged with each passing day even under the "martial law" clamped on the whole of south Korea, the statement said that those moves clearly reflect how strongly the south Korean people demand the removal of the "yusin constitution" and the democratization of society.

Nevertheless, Chongryun claimed, the "yusin" remnants, running counter to the desire of the south Korean people, are resorting to all measures in order to retain the "yusin regime" without Pak Jung Hi.

The statement said: Bent on gaining time enough to bolster up the confused dictatorship at the dictates of the U.S. boss, they are publicizing what they call a "gradual reform" in order to mislead the people advancing towards the repeal of "yusin constitution" and the restoration of democracy.

Insisting that the "yusin system" should be completely withdrawn at once, the statement said:

The Seoul authorities should refrain from recklessly defying the popular demands, learning the due lessons from the miserable death of Pak Jung Hi. With the immediate of removal of the "martial law," all the political detainees should be released and democratic rights be ensured, including the freedom of the press, speech, assembly and association. The notorious "anti-communist law" and "national security law" also should be abolished and the "KCIA" be dissolved.

S. Korean Body In Japan

The "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" issued on Dec. 5 a statement in connection with the "presidential election" through an indirect vote by the "National Conference for Unification."

The statement, describing the "presidential election" as betrayal of the south Korean people, stressed that any newly-elected "president" cannot be accepted as the "presidential election" is held in an illegal way.

The statement also appealed to the south Korean democrats and people in other walks of life to take a more active part in the sacred struggle for the establishment of the democratic coalition government and against the maneuvers of the present "regime" to prolong their remaining days

Kim Yong Sam Criticism

Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, on Dec. 1, called a press conference and expressed his strong opposition to the "presidential election," under the "*yusin* system."

Recalling the public notice of the convocation of the "National Conference for Unification" for electing a "president" which was made public by the "prime minister," he warned:

"The election of a president by the National Conference for Unification, a body of the *yusin* system itself, is a downright betrayal of the nation's consensus on the abolition of the *yusin* system and will give rise to a national resistance."

He said:

1. The opinion of the broad strata of people must be reflected in the drafting and institution of a new constitution and, to this end, the freedom of speech must be guaranteed, above all.

2. Many people who partook in the meeting and demonstration in Myongdong, Seoul, on Nov. 24 were walked off. An immediate release of those walked off and arrested, the dissolution of the "emergency decrees," the reinstatement of the arrested and an amnesty must be enforced as early as possible.

3. A series of recent developments make us dubious about the adherence of the military to the principle of "political neutrality". We hope that the military will maintain its inherent stance.

On the same day the Unified Socialist Party, another opposition party of south Korea, also expressed its opposition to the "presidential election" by the "National Conference for Unification" and sent letters of protest in the name of its boss to the "prime minister" and the "martial law commander."

South Koreans in West Germany, demanding the abolition of the "yusin system", on Oct. 30 waged a sit-down at the Seoul "embassy" in Bonn to protest the present effort to maintain the "yusin system" without Pak Jung Hi.

Over 40 of them carried streamers and placards reading "Promptly Repeal Martial Law!," "Abolish the Yusin Constitution!" and "Stop Suppressing Students!".

Solidarity meetings, rallies and demonstrations were held in various places of the world, supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Photo: the International Women's Rally to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on Nov. 27, this year, with the attendance of 250 persons from 13 foreign countries.

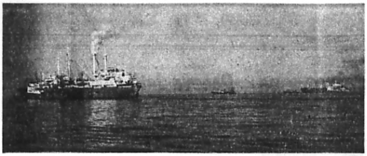
All-Round Development of Fishery

(See s. Korean story on page 3)

Winter fishing operations are beeing undertaken at full blast in the DPRK.

Today, the fishing industry of the DPRK has turned into an independent one capable of satisfying the growing demand of the people of the country.

In this domain, the primary production areas of the industry such as fish catch, shallow-sea fish farming and fresh-water fish breeding, and fish processing are rapidly progressing together with the all-round development of aquatic resources and their effective use.



As these years special efforts have been made to build larger fishing boats including trawlers and refrigerator ships, the DPRK is now embarking upon full-scale deep-sea fishing across oceans. Photo shows a DPRK deep-sea fishing fleet in operation.

Mechanized Fishery

The country's main fish-catching methods are deep-sea fishing with big stern trawlers and coastal fishing in the shallow seas of the East Coast. In deep-sea fishing, scientific devices and equipment are fully utilized such as airplanes and fish finders, and old fishing boats have been replaced by large, modern and all-purpose ones. Especially, during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976), many 5,000-ton, 10,000-ton, 15,000-ton and 20,000-ton trawlers were newly built. They are now engaged in deep-sea fishing. Besides, 5,000-ton and 10,000-ton refrigerator transports and 10,000-ton factory ships were built. The per-ship horsepower of fishing boats increased 1.5 times during the Six-Year Plan period and the number of scientific and technical apparatus installed in fishing boats has doubled in that period as compared with 1970.

Coastal fishing is also active. Especially, since the DPRK issued a decree on the establishment of the 200-mile economic sea zone in September, 1977, an effort has been made for more hauls in coastal fishing. Large and medium diesel vessels, including 200-horsepower vessels, are operating actively in all coastal fishing grounds.

Big hauls have been scored every year in the DPRK through its scientific fishing. Shown here is the Sinpo Fishery Station in South Hamgyong Province facing the East Sea, one of the world's major fishing banks.

Modern and large fishing bases have also been built on the East and West Coasts to ensure a balance between the capacity of fishing boats and that of fishing ports.

Refrigeration plants were built at many important ports. They now have daily quick-freezing capacity of 10,000 tons and a cold-storage capacity of 220,000 tons. Cold storages and processing factories are also located at various ports. As a result, frozen fish, canned fish, dried and salted fish and a variety of processed fish are produced in large quantities in the fish processing cetnres and sent to the urban and rural areas of the country and exported to foreign countries.

President Kim Il Sung in autumn, 1976, visited the East Coast areas of Kangwon Province. He stayed there for three months and gave guidance in fresh-water fish breeding. He emphasized that fish farms should be made in the eastern coastal areas so that fish farming might be developed at a fast pace.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance to fishery factories and enterprises in other East Coast areas including South Hamgyong Province in December, 1979, he said that deep-sea fishing was important but coastal fishing was more important for the country. He showed a new direction and new ways to be followed by coastal fisheries. He also said that scientific fishing methods should be introduced into the fishing industry, and methods be suitable to the country's needs.

The President's on-the-spot guidance led to the construction of strong bases in the fishing industry.

Rich Aquatic Resources

There are rich aquatic resources in the seas of the DPRK, especially in the East Sea, one of three biggest fishing grounds of the world.

Over 600 kinds of fish are found there. Among the fishing grounds, the East Sea where warm currents and cold currents mingle, is the best fishing ground of the country. The fish hauls there amount to half the total domestic fish hauls.

Alaska pollacks, herrings, codfish, yellow tails and mackerels are the main fish caught in the East Sea.

The West Sea coasts are shallow up to a great distance from the shore. Even the deepest part is less than 100 meters. Great amounts of croakers, scabbard fish, prawns and flatfish are caught there. Marine plants including seaweeds are also cultivated there.

In recent years, fresh-water fish breeding has been widely developed in the country. Almost all rivers, lakes, springs and reservoirs are used for fresh-water fish farming.

The DPRK's fishery is developing day by day and fishermen are waging brisk fishing battles in every fishing ground.

Recenely, the fishermen of Sinpo, Yanghwa, Toejo and Soho, South Hamgyong Province, caught 30 per cent more fish than in the comparable period of last year through scientific fishing operations.

Successes are also registered by the fishermen of Kangwon and North Hamgyong provinces.

They are now doubling fish catch as against the like period of last year.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984), the rapidly developing fishing industry will scale the height of 3.5 million tons of aquatic products (including 2.17 million tons of fish).

At Youth Chemical Complex

Fertilizer, Resin, Fibre Factories Commissioned

Capital construction of vast scale is making a successful progress in the DPRK.

The construction of the urea fertilizer factory, the high-pressure polyethylene factory and the orlon factory at the Youth Chemical Complex, a new giant chemical industry base, has been successfully completed. They were put in commission all at once on Nov. 5.

The construction of these fully automated and modern, large-scale factories in a brief period will further develop the chemical industry in a more diverse way and strengthen the independence of the national economy.

The construction of these factories will also make it possible to increase the production of chemical fibre and synthetic resin and supply various kinds of raw materials needed for the light industry in greater quantities. They hold an important place in the fulfilment of the Second 7-Year Plan.

This year, too, the country has built many industrial establishments. The Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory was commissioned and the Taedong-gang Television Factory has made its appearance.

A number of objects of the Taean Heavy-Machine Complex have been commissioned and several shops of the Ryongsong Machine Plant and the August 8 Factory have been built.

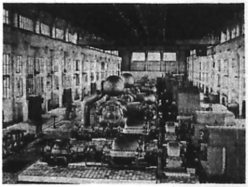
The construction period of major objects is constantly shortened in the country through intensive construction.

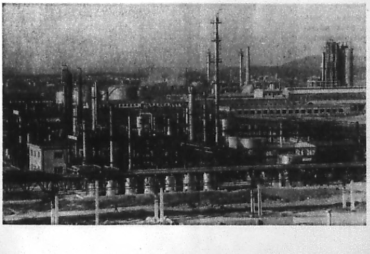
The expansion project of the Musan Mine and the construction of a revolving kiln at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory are near completion and their commissioning is at hand. The construction of the Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill, the expansion project of the Aoji Chemical Factory and the construction of silos at Nampo Port have also entered the finishing stage.

And the construction of the cold rolling mill of the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works, the Taedong-gang Power Station, the November 18 Paper Mill and the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory are going on at fast speed.

Meanwhile, the construction of the modern Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and Bathing Centre is being hastened at the last stage and new streets and residential quarters are taking shape in Pyongyang and other cities and rural districts.

The DPRK completed 2,941 construction objects in the industrial domain alone last year.





Below: a view of the Youth Chemical Complex, a modernly equipped, giant chemical industrial base of the DPRK, located in Anju county, South Pyongan Province

Left: an inside view of the newly operated urea fertilizer factory in the Youth Chemical Complex

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Solidarity with Palestine

A Pyongyang mass meeting for solidarity with the Palestine people was held on November 29 at the Moranbong Theatre, according to KCNA.

Attending the meeting were Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, and personages concerned Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Bong Ju, Kil Jae Gyong and Kim Sang Jun.

Invited there were Marwan Hassan Abdullah, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Ahmad Abdul Kadir Al-Shawi, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq; Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy; and Abdelfeattah Laredj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Bong Ju spoke first at the meeting.

He said: The sacred struggle of the Palestine people is part of the struggle of the world's people for independence and a just struggle for defending peace and security in the Middle East. It is the unshakable stand of the Korean people to support the struggle of the Palestine people.

With no machinations can the Israeli aggressors hold in check the struggle of the united Arab people, he declared, and stressed:

The just cause of the Palestine people will certainly be crowned with victory.

Marwan Hassan Abdullah spoke next.

He said that the Palestine people would always remember the firm principled stand and support of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people to the Palestine revolution. The U.S. troops, he stated, must withdraw from south Korea, and the south Korean authorities must accept the sincere proposals of the party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

We will fight hand in hand with the Korean people in the same trench against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists till the liberation of Palestine and the reunification of Korea, he stressed.

A letter of solidarity to the Palestine people was adopted at the meeting.

A photo exhibition also opened at the theatre that day.

On the same day, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) dedicated an article to "Day of World Solidarity with the Palestine People."

The party organ stressed:

The problems of Palestine and the Middle East should be fairly settled in compliance with the demand of the Palestinian people, the Arab people and the world people. For this, the manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists for aggression and interference must be ended in the Middle East region and the Israeli aggressors be withdrawn from the occupied Arab land. And the national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return to the homeland, the right of national self-determination and the right to found an independent state must be restored.

Meanwhile, solidarity messages were sent by the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, the Korea-Palestine Committee for Friendship and Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee to their respective Palestinian counterparts.

Longstanding Friendship

There has been a longstanding militant friendship between the DPRK and the PLO. Pyongyang recognized the PLO in 1966.

In a talk with Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, held on November 9 in Beirut, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, declared that Palestine categorically rejects any contact with Seoul. The principled stand of Palestine towards Seoul is always unshakable, he said, because they are the same lackeys of U.S. imperialism as Israel.

For Freedom and Liberation (2)

'Study Is the First and Foremost Task for Revolutionaries' (Gist)

By Han Ik Su

"Study is the first and foremost task for revolutionaries." This is what Comrade Kim Il Sung used to say to us guerillas in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He gave profound attention to the studies of the guerillas and set a fine personal example in this, even when the units were living under the most difficult circumstances.

Stirred by the stepped-up activities of our Revolutionary Army, which had shaken the whole area of Changpai and the borders of Korea, which included the Bochonbo and Chiensanfeng battles in 1937, the enemy planned a large-scale "punitive expedition" against our guerilla unit with the object of "strengthening the rear" following the Japanese imperialist invasion of the territory of China proper.

Anticipating the enemy's vicious plan, Comrade Kim Il Sung lured the enemy forces of the "punitive expedition" into the remote snow-bound backwoods of Linchiang and Changpai where they were left to grope about blindly, and then quietly led the guerilla unit out of the territory. When we reached Matangkou, he told us to build secret camps and prepare for study.

Study Paralleled Combat

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally took part in the building of the camps and meanwhile worked out the overall programme of military and political studies for the winter, organized study groups, selected and allocated lectures.

Taking account of the fact that there were both persons of high knowledge levels and raw recruits who scarcely knew how to read and write, he ascertained knowledge levels of individual guerillas through their commanders, political workers, or direct, and, on this basis, formed study groups, the self-education group and the alphabet group.

The self-education group comprised responsible people of Party branches, company commanders, political commissars and aides-de-camp whose political and theoretical levels were fairly high; this group was guided directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The basic study books for this group were the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and "Problems of Leninism."

The alphabet group comprised the rank and file. In this group company political commissars and members of the secretariat gave lectures chiefly on the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and the modern history of Korea (from the seizure of Korea by the Japanese imperialists till the 1930's). The method of study was somewhat different from that set for the self-education group.

Here the main stress was on lectures and, with a view to consolidating the knowledge one had acquired, discussions were then held.

As for members of the alphabet group who knew little how to read and write, the cadres took it upon themselves individually to teach them Korean letters and Chinese characters.

Among textbooks and reference books used in the military and political studies at Matangkou were the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Problems of Leninism," "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Anti-Fascist Popular Front," "Reader of the Peasants," etc. Some of these were printed booklets, but most were booklets in mimeograph form.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always emphasized that each lecturer should give instruction in an easy and convincing manner, using material taken from real life, and in this he set an excellent pattern for the instruction by his own lectures.

His lectures on the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" made a deep impression on all of us, for he illustrated the subject with living examples from the hard lot of the guerillas themselves.

After listening to such easy-to-understand lectures, we used to follow up with a symposium, each expressing his own opinion freely.

Impressed on my memory to this day, among other things, is a discussion we had on the question of the intelligentsia.

'Knowledge Very Important Food'

In summing up the discussion, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that it was always wrong to make a one-sided examination of matters, and explained by concrete examples that the intelligentsia, too, had merits as well as demerits. He went on in the following vein:

"...In the future, when our country is liberated, we shall have to carry out the tasks of the democratic revolution and the building of socialism. And we shall not be able to advance society further unless we have gained full knowledge on all matters. Knowledge is the very important food of our revolutionary cause. We ourselves must therefore gain a great store of knowledge quickly and, at the same time, it is necessary to remould large numbers of intellectuals and induce them to devote their lives to the struggle for the revolution.

Intellectuals should be accepted into Party membership and educated in the ideology of the working class. Only then will they discard their ambivalent attitude and overcome their shortcomings quickly, and turn into good intellectuals who would willingly lay down their lives for the revolution...."

Though Comrade Kim Il Sung was busy giving lectures and guiding the debates in the self-education group, he found time every day to see how other studies were going on personally attending lectures and debates in the alphabet group, and would straighten out what was wrong in good time.

A plan for individual guidance was worked out, according to each personal level, with such concrete targets as "To memorize all the Korean letters and the multiplication table within 15 days," "To learn by memory the 10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland within a week," or "To read through the booklet 'The Anti-Fascist Popular Front' in ten days."

At that time also, it was Comrade Kim Il Sung who undertook the task of helping the greatest number of comrades in their studies, and carried programme through most admirably.

He not only taught with zest but encouraged everyone to ask questions without hesitation.

'With Rifle Alone You Can't Beat Enemy'

One day Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Pak Chang Sun about his studies. Comrade Pak was a newcomer and, being the son of a poor family, had not had an opportunity to learn to read or write before joining the guerilla unit. When asked about how he was managing with his studies, he answered:

"Comrade Commander, I've got quite a muddled head. I can't learn letters. I think I had better do more rifle shooting practice in order to finish off more Japanese imperialists instead of wasting time trying to learn letters."

On hearing this, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to a young oak tree standing in front of them and asked Comrade Pak:

"What do you think this tree is fit for?"

Having been brought up in a peasant family, he replied without hesitation:

"I think it good for the handle of an axe."

"That's right," said Comrade Kim Il Sung. "The tree is of convenient size for an axe handle...Now it is just the same with the revolution itself. Only a man who knows well what is needed and what is to be done will be able to make revolution. But one who had not already learned about trees would not be able to tell what kind of a tree is good for an axe handle.

As for finishing off as many Japanese imperialists as possible, you can't do that if you know nothing. With a rifle alone you cannot beat the enemy...."

Great successes were registered in military and political studies that winter at the Matangkou secret camp.

Indeed, those studies were for us a college of the revolution, so to speak, which armed us fully both politically and ideologically.

Here the recruits who did not know the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism learned to read and write, developing into able cadres who could analyze the situation in the fatherland from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

PDRY's Independence Day

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemeni charge d'affaires to Japan Saleh Ahmed Saleh contributed the following article to The People's Korea.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen celebrates the twelvth anniversary of its independence. On this happy occasion, I would like to extend my gratitude to "The People's Korea" for giving me this opportunity to address its readers and greet the friendly people and government of the DPRK.

The Yemenies in ancient history had developed a great civilization. They were famous of navigation. They knew the routes, reefs and harbours of the southern sea, mastered its monsoons and thus monopolized its trade. They traded as far as China and Indonesia in the east, and with eastern coast of Africa in the west. The civilization of Yemen was also famous for building dams such as Marib Dam. This remarkable engineering feat together with the other public works reveal to us a peace-loving society highly advanced not only in commerce, but in technical accomplishment as well. The strategic location of Yemen attracted the attention of colonial powers who invaded the country several times. The last invaders were the Britishers who occupied the southern part of Yemen in January, 1839, while the northern part remained under the Ottoman rule.

October 14, 1963 marked the beginning of the armed struggle under the leadership of the National Liberation Front against the British Colonialism. This struggle which began in Radfan and spread to other parts of the country, continued for more than four years. On November 30, 1967, the colonial armies were obliged to withdraw, and the leadership of the revolution declared the independence of the country and the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Underdevelopment in Yemen was one of the effects of the British colonialist 'divide and rule' policy. This policy was widely practised, deepening divisions and fragmentation, and it brought about the separation of the two Yemens with the connivance of the royalists and feudalists.

With the realization of their national independence and sovereignty, and with the foundation of its political vanguard, the Yemen Socialist Party, the people have been able to realize many achievements to overcome the inheritances of the dark past, to create a new society and to make great changes in all political, economical, cultural and social fields as necessary steps to build a socialist society.

On the external policy, through the implementation of the principle of peaceful co-existence and internationalist solidarity we have been able to achieve good relations at the Arab and international levels. Our links with the world revolutionary movements in its three major forces: the world socialist system as its head, the international working class and the world national liberation movements that adhere to the theory of scientific socialism, have become even more close and firm.

Rodong Sinmun

The DPRK's party organ Rodong Sinmun and the government organ Minju Choson respectively greeted on November 30 the PDRY's independence day.

In a signed article, Rodong Sinmun says:

Over the past 12 years since independence the people of Democratic Yemen have achieved many successes in their struggle for liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and building a new life.

Pointing out that friendly and co-operative relations between the two peoples are favourably developing as the days go by, the article says that the Korean people heartily wish the people of Democratic Yemen greater success in their future endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a prospering new society.

Continued Struggle of S. Korean Dissidents, Students after Oct. 26 Incident

South Korean acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha was indirectly elected Dec. 6 to succeed the slain Pak Jung Hi.

In defiance of the strong opposition of south Korean dissident people Choe Gyu Ha forcibly carried out an indirect "presidential" election by the "National Conference for Unification (NCU)", cat's-paw electoral college. The electoral college was set up by Pak Jung Hi before his death and its members are all paid supporters of the "yusin" regime.

Forty days have passed since Pak's assassination. Since then, south Korean anti-Establishment people have urged the abolition of the "yusin constitution" and democratization of the society. Rallies and demonstrations were held under martial law against the moves of the present ruling circles to prolong the "yusin" system. Martial law prohibits the political activities of parties, public organizations and ordinary citizens, restricts the freedom of the press, speech, assembly and association.

Ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung Oct. 28 made public a statement, taking issue with the moves of the ruling circles to extend the "yusin" system. He said, "The only way to overcome this difficult situation is to restore a democratic system which the people strongly desire."

The outspoken New Democratic Party President Kim Yong Sam demanded on Nov. 5 at a press conference an earlier constitutional revision and immediate release of all the political prisoners.

On the same day, the National Union for Democracy and National Unification in a statement demanded the abolition of one-man dictatorship, the withdrawal of martial law, the guarantee of political freedom and release of all political prisoners.

On Nov. 8 the NDP President and ex-"president" Yun Po Son met and agreed that a direct "presidential" election should be held after a constitutional revision.

Speaking for the south Korean people, anti-Establishment democratic leaders urged an early abolition of the "yusin constitution" and restoration of democracy.

Since the Nov. 10 Choe Gyu Ha in his "special statement" revealed a "political schedule" and the "presidential" election under the "yusin constitution", dissidents have stiffened their posture. Many people from all strata joined in the renewed campaign against the ruling circles. They hit Choe's statement as intended for the prolongation of "Pak's system without Pak" and demanded its abolition. Their criticisms were also diverted to the U.S. which continued to support the anti-popular junta.

The NDP leader promptly responded to Choe's statement and held that the constitution should de revised first within three months to pave the way for a direct "presidential" election.

Ex-"president" Yun Po Son, one of the co-chairmen of the National Union for Democracy and National Unification, on Nov. 12 urged the the resignation of Choe and denounced the U.S. for supporting the Choe "government." His statement was supported by the five dissident groups—the Council of Dismissed Professors, the Council of Literary Men for Freedom, the Tong-A Ilbo Struggle Committee for the Protection of Freedom of the Press, the Choson-Ilbo Committee and the Council of Democratic Youth.

On the other hand, vice-president of the NDP Li Min U spoke in the "national assembly" and urged the scrapping of "presidential" election.

In addition, a Protestant Christian group issued on Nov. 19 a statement demanding Choe's resignation, jointly with the "Fellowship Society of Political Prisoners." In the statement they made it clear that they would hereafter consult with any forces with common aims.

In this course the dissident forces have been strengthened. These moves of the dissidents were followed by students' anti-"yusin" democratization struggles, when the universities reopened on Nov. 19 throughout the country for the first time in three weeks following the assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

On Nov. 22 the representatives of 10 circles including Christian, Buddhist and Catholic students' committees of Seoul University, held a meeting on the campus and adopted a statement demanding democratization of the campus.

Prior to it, reporters of Tong-A Broadcasting adopted a resolution at their office, calling for the freedom of speech and decided to organize a council for promoting their movement.

The Nov. 24 anti-Establishment rally and demonstration downtown Seoul under the martial law showed the strong dissatisfaction of the people with the present ruling circles and dealt a heavy blow to them. That day the unauthorized meeting—billed as a "wedding"—was held at the YWCA building in Myongdong, Seoul.

Around 1,000 dissident people gathered at the rally. The rally was chaired by Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon and attended by most important figures in dissidents' and students' movements. Some of the attendatnts took to the street and demonstrated shouting their demand for Choe's resignaion. At the rally the "Statement for Formation of a Democratic Coalition Cabinet" was issued. The statement demanded the resignation of acting "president" Choe and formation of a democratic coalition cabinet and proposed to hold rallies for 3 days from Nov. 28 to oppose a "presidential" election under the present "yusin constitution." Over 100 were taken to custody for questioning. The rally was the first since Pak's assassination.

The result was a chain reaction.

About 1,000 Yonse collegians and 500 Seoul students on Nov. 27 held anti-"government" rallies. Thirteen student circles at Yonse University made public a joint statement demanding campus democracy. On the same day, the Hanguk General Union of Christian Students, one of the Christian student organizations of south Korea, attempted to hold a prayer meeting to oppose a "presidential election" under the present "constitution" and demanding the release of arrested, with the attendance of 500 students, at the Christian Hall in Chongro district, Seoul. Faced with the crackdown by the "martial law command", 500 students staged a sit-in in the hall.

Almost simultaneously, handbills demanding campus democracy were distributed at Seoul, Sogang, Koryo, Kyongbuk (N. Kyongsang Prov.), Kyemyong (N. Kyongsang Prov.), and Pusan universities at that time.

About 3,000 students and citizens in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, held a large-scale meeting on the night of Nov. 28. The meeting was organized by six organizations including the Kwangju Christian Federation and the Council of Democratic Youth for Human Rights. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to presidential election by the "NCU". The participants staged a demonstration and clashed head-on with the authorities. "The clash with the armed police squad was a fierce one, which reminded of the April 19, 1960 student uprising." (Nov. 30 issue of the Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun").

On Nov. 30, around 2,000 students of Chonnam University, South Cholla Province, gathered on the campus and held an anti-"government" rally. On Nov. 29, 200 youths massed at Pagoda Park in Chongro district, Seoul, and staged demonstrations, shouting "No presidential election under the yusin constitution," and "democracy is at stake." Hundreds of citizens gathered at the park.

On December 6 around 100 reporters of south Korean daily "Hanguk Ilbo held the meeting at their office and adopted a "resolution, demanding the restoration of the consciousness of the press." They submitted the resolution to the executives of the company.

Newsweek dated Dec. 10 wrote: Said one dissident: "If the hard-liners continue old policies, the common people won't put up with it."

S. Korean Situation Direct Result Of U.S. Policy—*Wilfred Burchett*

The French magazine "Afrique-Asie" November 12 carried an article by Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett on the south Korean situation.

The author said:

The U.S. authorities threatened that if north Korea tried to take advantage of the murder of dictator Pak Jung Hi, they would "retaliate". It was a ridiculous and dangerous bluster.

The slaying of the dictator had nothing to do with north Korea. It was no more than an incident in which the successor of dictator Syngman Rhee was toppled. The incident resulted from the furious struggle of students and people in Pusan and Masan. The root cause of this struggle was the intolerable suppressive "system" set up by the United States in south Korea and maintained by it for over 30 years.

The slayer of the dictator was not a north Korean but the "director of the Central Intelligence Agency" whom he had so much trusted.

As for the south Korean "C.I.A.", it is patterned after the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and has so far defended the interests of the United States.

The threat and coarse words of the U.S. authorities were intended to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from the confused situation created in south Korea which no one can deny.

The south Korean situation is a direct outcome of the U.S. policy in this region and entirely a U.S.-made product.

Syngman Rhee who seized "power" and maintained it by U.S. weapons was ousted at last with curses of the people heaped on him.

The Americans placed Pak Jung Hi in "power" through a military coup in May 1961 and supported him till he was shot dead.

Always acting as the enemy of the Korean people, Pak Jung Hi suppressed the Koreans to help the Japanese during the Second World War and later suppressed the Korean people to help the Americans.

The Americans needed such traitors as Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi, because the U.S. policy is directed against the peaceful reunification of Korea.

No one has been freed from the oppression by Pak Jung Hi in south Korea.

Wilfred Burchett

Facts indicate that the suppression of democratic rights will remain harsh in the future in south Korea.

The American politicians clearly know that north Korea never threatens south Korea.

It is none other than the south Korean people who threaten the dictators installed by the United States, as was the case during the last 30 years.

The foothold of the dictator is shaky, whatever aim Kim Jae Gyu might have sought in shooting Pak.

EDITORIAL

"Presidential" Election

On December 6, acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha, running unopposed, was elected south Korea's interim chief executive in an indirect election conducted by members of an electoral college called the "National Conference for Unification (NCU)," under the circumstances where martial law was still in effect in south Korea following the assassination of dictator Pak Jung Hi.

The election of the new "president" under the "yusin constitution" is contrary to the demand of the people for the immediate abolition of the "yusin constitution" and resignation of the present cabinet.

The so-called "yusin constitution" was formulated in 1972 to ensure the one-man rule of Pak Jung Hi. The "National Conference for Unification" was set up as a rubber-stamp body under this "constitution."

Its major purpose is to elect a "president" indirectly.

The "yusin constitution," along with the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law," has served as a tool to rationalize the dictatorial regime and to legalize human rights violations by the south Korean junta.

The democratization of south Korea is, therefore, unthinkable without the abolition of these evil laws.

If the present south Korean ruling quarters had been interested in democratizing south Korea, they should have begun with the work of demanding the resignations of the members of the present cabinet or the work of abolishing the "yusin constitution" and other evil laws.

Prior to the election, newly elected "president" Choe Gyu Ha, in an attempt to mislead the people protesting an indirect "presidential" election through the "NCU" by means of ambiguities and falsehoods, met with leaders from various social strata, including an opposition party leader and religious leaders.

But there is no knowing whether Choe had a series of talks to listen to the voices of the people opposing to the "yusin constitution" out of his sincerity.

On Nov. 22, Kim Yong Sam, head of the major opposition New Democratic Party(NDP), said at a press conference at his party headquarters that the December "presidential" election to be conducted by the members of the "NCU" could not be accepted unless it was preceded by an agreement among various sectors of the nation on planned political reforms.

Speaking for the NDP, in the "national assembly" its Vice President Li Min U on Nov. 16 urged acting "president" Choe Gyu Ha to scrap the plan to select a new "president" in an indirect election by the "NCU" and demanded that the "constitution" be revised first and then a direct "presidential" election be held, warning that another grave tragedy could occur unless their demand was met.

The Nov. 24 anti-"government" rally staged in Seoul by some 1,000 dissidents to protest an indirect "presidential" election in defiance of martial law showed with increased clarity that the people were dissatisfied with a series of political schedules planned by the south Korean authorities.

The statement issued at the Seoul rally urged the resignation of Choe Gyu Ha and the dissolution of the "NCU", *yujonghoe* and the Democratic Republican Party and appealed to the entire south Korean people to arise in a nation-wide struggle to frustrate the planned indirect "presidential" election by the "NCU".

It is noteworthy that citizens and students in various cities including Kwangju, held large-scale anti-"government" meetings in response to the appeal of the Seoul rally.

Defying martial law, they demanded a complete repeal of the "yusin constitution" and democratic reforms in south Korean society, expressing their strong opposition to the indirect election of an interim "president" by the "NCU".

The south Korean authorities arrested participants of the meetings indiscriminately on charges of violating martial law. Thus, the south Korean rulling quarters carried out the current "presidential" election by suppressing the people calling for "democracy and the revision of the present 'con stitution' first, to be followed by a "presidential" election by the people."

It is no wonder that immediately after the December 6 "presidential" election, the voices of the people saying "We never recognize the 'presidential' election under the 'yusin constitution' " began to be heard throughout south Korea.

Though the south Korean authorities are now trying to justify the "presidential" election by talking about "gradual reforms" and so on, it is clear to everyone that Choe Gyu Ha is another "yusin president" replacing Pak Jung Hi.

Indications, after all, are that the present south Korean authorities instigated by the U.S. and the military are planning for a *yusin* system without Pak and for a continued division of the country.

We warn the Seoul authorities that they must keep in their minds the fact that the continuation of a *yusin* system without Pak will cause more social chaos and tragedies.

The south Korean "government", in a bid to create an illusion about the "Choe Gyu Ha regime," on Dec. 8 lifted "presidential emergency decree No. 9 and released those imprisoned on charges of violating the decree.

This step is nothing but a trick to make believe that the south Korean authorities are thinking of following steps toward withdrawing the repressive policies of theslain dictator.

We demand that if the south Korean authorities are to tide over the current crisis, they immediately put an end to martial law and abolish the "yusin constitution," "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other fascist laws as early as possible, and cancell the last "presidential" election.

Storm Warnings in Seoul—*Newsweek*

Newsweek, an American news magazine, in its December 10 issue reported the continuing suppression of dissident forces by the south Korean "martial law command" as "Korea: Cracking Down Again."

Here are excerpts from the story:

▲ ▲ ▲

The YWCA hall in Seoul had been reserved for a wedding. But soon after arriving, 500 "guests" began shouting anti-government slogans and singing "We Shall Overcome." Protesters read a manifesto demanding that the country's leadership be replaced, and they started for the streets. Within minutes riot police stormed the hall and rounded up 96 people. That was only the beginning. By the end of last week, more than 200 dissidents had been taken into custody and liberals feared more arrests would follow. As one religious leader lamented: "We feel that we are seeing a return to the politics of Park Chung Hee."

The government crackdown came at the end of Korea's one-month mourning period for the assassinated President. Martial law still is in effect and critics say acting President Choi Kyu Hah is using emergency powers to crush dissent—and extend the life of his Administration.

Most observers believe that Kim Dae Jung would easily win a free election if the government ever permits one to take place.

Dissidents want Park's repressive "Yushin" constitution dismantled and replaced with a document more committed to democratic principles. They are demanding that the army abandon its rifle-butt diplomacy when dealing with demonstrators and that the government stop interfering with peaceful dissent. More than anything else, though, critics want a chance to choose their own leaders. The new regime has pledged there would be free elections, but Choi Kyu Hah and the martial-law administrators do not seem eager to keep that promise. Government officials now hint Choi's "interim" term could last for years—not months as they first indicated.

There is trouble already. After the first mass demonstration—which was organized as a "wedding party" in an attempt to circumvent the ban on political assemblies—other rallies were called in Seoul and in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju. In one incident in the capital, 64 members of the Korean Student Federation were arrested and the group's leader was reportedly beaten savagely by the police. More arrests were made on campuses where students handed out antigovernment pamphlets. At a demonstration in Kwangju, twenty Christian activists were detained. Among them was Hwang Sok Yong, one of Korea's best known young writers.

Religious demonstrators seem to pose a particular problem for the government. When the police arrested Ham Suk Hun, a Quaker and longtime civil-rights activist, and Han Wan Sang, an Anglican bishop, some critics suggested that the move could backfire. Said one dissident: "If the hard-liners continue old politics, the common people won't put up with it."

Antigovernment forces also distrust the U.S. The Carter Administration has described the Seoul government's transition program as "a constructive effort"—an assessment that many critics consider absurd. "The U.S. has given too much support to the Choi government," complains opposition assemblyman Oh Se Eung. "Americal approval has given them more confidence and the feeling that there is less need to display liberalism."

The government has responded by counseling patience. And the heavily armed police stationed throughout Seoul buttress that official position. The Administration has warned that no "radical activity" will be tolerated. "A little hole can sometimes lead to the destruction of a whole bank of a river," declared Democratic Republic Party leader Kim Jong Pil. But dissidents say that rivers sometimes overflow. "No one trusts the government," says former president Yun Po Sun. "The demonstrations will spread all across the country." With students on a long winter recess, the most serious protests may not come until spring. And then—if South Korea's new leadership is unwilling to swim with the tide—the post-Park government may find it more and more difficult to stay afloat.

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

A Daily Average of 15 Fires, 3 Casualties

• It was announced on November 30 by the fire defense board that for the past six years more than 200 people were killed and more than 800 wounded in fires every year.

Last year alone, a total of 5,648 fires broke out in south Korea as a whole, 236 lives claimed and 844 people wounded, a daily average of 15 fires and 3 casualties.

In the words of Seoul fire-defense board officials, October last saw 180 fire breaking out, leaving one person dead and 22 wounded, causing the damage of 67,350,000 won, and in the first 29 days of November, 245 fires took place, killing 13 people, wounding 20, and causing the damage of 187 million won.

They cited faulty electric appliances as one of major causes of the fires. (*The Dong-A Ilbo, December 1*)

Harmful Gas Expells Kids from Classrooms

Primary-school children in Seoul prefer staying outside of classrooms to inside because of the harmful yellow smoke and gas from briquets burning in stoves which every day afflict them.

All the primary schools across the country burn oval briquets to heat classrooms but the children and their teachers escape the "aching" warmth to cold outside usually, since they can hardly stand the coughing, headaches and breathing difficulties caused by the fumes.

In the case of Ushin Primary School in Shingil 4-dong, Yongdungpo, all the 64 classrooms belch out yellow smoke from at around 9 a.m. every day when the school starts to burn briquets. The school building is soon wrapped in smoke, and within an hour after the classes begin, children came out to the playground for fresh air, braving the cold.

Cha Pok-song, 11, a fifth grader at Yongdungpo Primary School, complained that he could not stay even in the playground in the morning hours, since it was filled with yellow smoke. (*The Korea Times, November 25, 1979*)

8 Firms Deprived of Biz Licenses

Eight firms importing medicinal products have been deprived of their business licenses for importing 17 foreign items and 11 others have had their import licenses suspended for 66 foreign-made pharmaceutical products.

The health-social affairs ministry issued the import ban en masse for the first time because the importers were making illegal profits by exaggerating the efficacy of the foreign medicines and by selling them at higher prices than permitted.

According to ministry officials, Lotte Sangsa has priced items as much as some 690% higher than permitted and many other firms such as Songshinsha, Samlip Industrial Co., Dongryong Moolsan, Chinuk Moolsan, Wonpoong Industrial Co., Iljin Industrial Co., and Soyong Co. have been making undue profits on the imported medicines. (*The Korea Times, November 25, 1979*)

KECO Suffers Defeats in Damage Suits

The state-run Korea Electric Company has suffered defeats in all damage suits raised this year for injuries caused by sagging high voltage power lines.

According to the courts, a total of 73 cases were raised. Of them, 37 were settled with 30 ending in the defeat of the state-run firm. Six were settled when the plaintiffs withdrew the suits and one was settled in an agreement between the two sides outside the court.

The court ruling in favor of the plaintiffs pointed out that the supply lines were not coated with cloth or the lines were not installed at the required distance from the roofs of houses.

In one case, the firm was ordered by the Seoul district court to pay 41.5 million won to Cho Sam Dong living in Kimje, North Cholla Province, for the injuries he suffered caused by power supply lines.

Chon had to have his four limbs amputated because of injuries he suffered in March last when a steel pipe he was handling on the roof of his home touched a power line hanging low. (*The Korea Times, November 25, 1979*)

Seoul's Liabilities Continued to Rise in September

The government's outstanding liabilities as of the end of September this year amounted to 6,329,500 million won, an increase of 418,300 million won from 5,911,200 million won registered at the end of last year, it was learned at the ministry of finance on Nov. 19.

The state liabilities break down to 2,365,000 million won in loans which the government borrowed from foreign banking institutions, 1,347,200 million won of various kinds of credits for which the government has endorsed as payment guarantee, 1,181,800 million won worth of bonds issued by the government and 1,129,000 million won in borrowings from the central bank and commercial banking institutions. (*The Korea Herald, November 20, 1979*)

Trade Deficit with Mideast Twice Last Year's

According to the Bank of Korea December 1, Korea's trade deficit with the Middle East is twice last year's.

Exports to major Middle East countries including Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had reached $721.9 million by the end of the third quarter, down 17.3% from the same period last year.

Imports, on the other hard, increased 32.3% to $2,150.4 million during the period, the central bank said, increasing the trade deficit to $1,428.5 million from last year's $753.4 million.

Korea's trade balance with the United States ran a $78 million deficit this year. (*The Korea Times, December 2, 1979*)

Prices of Major Daily Necessities Increase

According to market sources December 1, the ex-factory prices of "Clean-up," people's favorite synthetic detergent, has risen by 19.23% to 262.9 won per 800 gram bag, and that of another famous synthetic detergent "Trio" has also gone by 20.6% recently.

"Hi-Ti," another famed synthetic detergent manufactured by the Lucky Co., is available at a price some 20 to 25% higher than a couple of weeks ago.

Prices of laundry soap have also been raised by 20% on average and so a 550 gram cake of laundry soap is selling at 185 won-190 won, up by 15-20 won. (*The Korea Times, December 2, 1979*)

Int'l Competitiveness of S. Korean Export Industries Worsens

Due to the insufficient supply of funds to increase facility investment in export industries in line with the continued tight money policy, the international competitiveness of the nation's export industries is worsening, it was learned December 5.

According to the Bank of Korea, the government has earmarked $1 billion in foreign exchange currency loans this year to help export industries expand facilities and had supplied $610.4 million as of the end of October.

But in won (local currency) loans, the government has supplied only 36.8 billion won, marking only 16.2% of the total earmarked amount standing at 227.2 billion won. (*The Korea Times, December 5, 1979*)

Back Wages Swell

As of the end of November, back wages totalled an estimated 3,001 million won, a 2.5-fold increase over the October figure of 1,220 million won, involving 145 companies nationwide, it was disclosed on December 5 by the office of labor. (*The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, December 6, 1979*)

Many Heaters Defective

With the arrival of inclement winter, most of various heaters on the market are defective despite their price hike of some 30%. Defective heaters are mostly oil, briquet and electric heaters, including electric mattresses, the WMCA-YWCA consumers indictment centre revealed recently.

According to the consumers centre, oil heaters account for the largest number of defective heaters, and the shops allege that they are ready to give a new one in exchange of a faulty heater, but they actually refuse to do so.

In case of electric mattresses, the survey showed, are equipped with malfunctioning theremostats, and kerosene heaters stink of oil, with ill-devised automatic extinguishers, weak handles, and faulty tanks.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo, December 6, 1979*)

S. Korea's Fishing Crunch

South Korean fishing is currently in disarray. Coastal and pelagic fishing and culture are all in a grave trouble, although Korean waters rank among the best fishing grounds of the world.

This year's fish catch is anticipated to decrease largely from last year's figure of 2,444,000 tons. As a Japanese newspaper *The Hokkaido Shimbun* remarked on November 11 last, "south Korean fisheries are more than 15 years behind the Japanese counterpart in all aspects."

The fishing population was 894,000 in 1975 and dropped to 826,000 in 1978, a decrease of 58,000, 42,000 males included. In case of Kangwon Province, the fishers totalled 97,130 in 1974 and fell to 73,799 in 1977, a yearly decrease of some 5,800.

The rate of people quitting fishing and shipping was 25% last year (*The Dong-A Ilbo, March 8, 1979*). The minimum cost of living for an urban family of five is 162,796 won, whereas the average monthly income of low-class fishermen is 55,075 won (*The Hanguk Ilbo, July 5, 1978*), which compares with the Japanese figure of 499,868 won. The average debt of a fishing household is between 500,000 won and 1,500,000 won (*The Kyonghyang Sinmun, June 9, 1978*).

Under these circumstances, many fishing boats cannot go out of their harbors in the absence of an appropriate number of crew members. In Pohang nearly 70 boats are moored at the piers, those under 30 tons (some 60% of the fishing fleets) of Mokpo are kept idle and in Kuryongpo over 70 of 180 boats are unable to go fishing.

In Ryosu, a leading fishing port (South Cholla Province), more than 200 fishing companies went bankrupt and another 300 laden with heavy debts, and 266 boats above 30 tons lack more than 2,000 crew members (*The Chonam Ilbo, October 20, 1979*).

A major problem is the outdated fishing method. Of the fishing boats, over 30% are 10-15 years old (15% are over 15 years old), and their average tonnage is 10.06 tons (*The Kukje Sinbo, May 9, 1978*). Of inshore fishing boats, about 70% are under 2 tons and 85% are under 5 tons.

According to another newspaper (*The Chonam Ilbo, May 23, 1978*) of south Korea boats operating in Korean waters and the East China Sea, over 30% are over 20 years old and with a less than 2 h.p. motor. The paper wrote that it was quite natural that their operations were in the red ink.

In case of coastal fishing, Japanese ships outnumber and outpower south Korean ships, causing a sharp decline of fish catch for local fishermen. To take the example of croakers, their catch in Mokpo was 2,500 tons in 1974 and dropped to 720 tons in 1977. This year the figure is believed to be one tenth of the 1974 catch (*The Choson Ilbo, May 22, 1979*).

An ever-spreading serious pollution is adversely affecting coastal fishing and culture. More than 95% of clam farms were closed in South Chungchong Province (*The Taejon Ilbo, July 30, 1978*). Of the province's 103 clam farms, some 100 were shut down, covering 1,720 ha. The paper blamed the pollution-causing industries for the trouble.

Such pollution has been caused by waste water from industrial plants with no proper preventive device. So far, 36% of shallow-sea cultivation has been damaged. A survey by Pusan Fisheries College, of 639 nurseries around industrial complexes of south Korea, 234 was affected by waste water, 187 face potential pollution, and by industrial complex, the figure breaks down: 78 near Ulsan, 154 near Changwon and 36 near Koje-Okpo (*The Kukje Sinbo, June 6, 1978*).

Deep-sea fishing shows signs of depressing shrinkage. As of April last, south Korea possessed a total of 752 deep-sea fishing boats. With the shrinkage of fishing grounds, more than 100 pelagic fishing boats return home, empty-handed (*The Dong-A Ilbo, May 5, 1979*). In 1976, the fishing boats numbered 878. In June last, more than 20 deep-sea fishing boats were kept idle in Pusan.

Of the south Korean fishing fleets, 46.5% are more than 11 years old, and of the funds for such fishing operations, the ratio of own capital is 8.4%, 62.9% foreign loans and 28.7% domestic borrowings.

Fishing gear and other equipment are all obsolescent. Many ships are not equipped with a radar and a facsisimile receiver for weather information. Neither are they fitted with wireless installations. (*The Dong-A Ilbo, October 25, 1979*).

20-Year-Old Repatriation—Exodus to Socialism

Twenty years have elapsed since the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan started in December 14, 1959—an "Exodus from Capitalism to Socialism."

The first repatriation ship sent by Pyongyang left on December 14, 1959, Niigata Port for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with 975 Koreans aboard. Since then, the repatriation ship have shuttled between the DPRK and Japan 183 times. A total number of the returnees reached over 100,000.

The repatriation has been conducted under an agreement signed by the Red Cross Societies of the two countries on August 13, 1959 in Calcutta.

The returnees, as legitimate masters of the state, enjoy an independent and creative life in naion-building, with all political liberties and rights guaranteed. They are completely free from worries about food, clothing and housing.

Their children are educated at schools of all levels without paying a penny. They work at different work sites according to their ability and attainments.

Of them, hundreds are active as deputies to government organs of all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly, and a large number are doctors, professors, senior research workers and artists.

More than 10,000 have been awarded the title of Labour Hero of the Republic and other state decorations.

Still 650,000 Koreans live in Japan and a considerable number of them want to return to their homeland. Yet, their travel to the DPRK and back is severely restricted.

Many of the Korean residents here were brought to this country by the Japanese colonialists for forced labour, or forced to come here in search of livelihoods, having lost their jobs or lands under the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese over Korea.

It was in and after 1910 when Japan annexed Korea that they began to pour into Japan.

Koreans lost their livelihood as a result of the notorious "land survey" by which Japanese imperialists deprived them of their land. They became an inexhaustible source of cheap labor for the expanding Japanese militarists.

When Japanese imperialism grew rapidly during the First World War (1914-1918), it forcibly brought Koreans to Japan in large numbers in order to solve the problem of acute labor shortage and to maintain its low wage policy.

According to statistical data, the number of Korean residents in Japan, which stood at only 229 in 1904, jumped to more than 30,000 in 1920 after the so-called annexation of Korea to Japan.

The number of Koreans drafted for military service or to Japan to make up for the wartime labor shortage reached 3,340,000.

They were subjected to all sorts of national discrimination and maltreatment. As many as 60,000 Koreans died in Japanese coal mines between 1940 and 1944. During the great Kanto earthquake of September 1, 1923, more than 6,600 Koreans were slaughtered in various parts of Japan, groundless rumours were spread about Koreans throwing poison into wells and about their attempts to rise in revolt.

When Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945, as a result of the defeat of the Japanese imperialism, and later, when the DPRK was founded on September 9, 1948, the Korean residents in Japan became proud citizens of a sovereign state.

A large number of Koreans here eagerly wanted to go back to their homeland and bid goodby to Japan where they suffered from national discrimination and maltreatment.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unlike south Korea, a colony of the United States, has consistently paid deep and legitimate concern for the lot of Koreans in Japan. In August, 1954, Foreign Minister Nam Il stated that it was the "consistent policy" of his government to protect the rights of Koreans in Japan, and in December he repeated it. The DPRK government regards it as its sacred duty to defend the right of the Koreans in Japan, and demanded for them a stabilized life, the legitimates rights due foreigners, release of Koreans interned in camps, a guarantee of their return home, and freedom to run their own educational program , in Japan.

In August, 1958, at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the DPRK President Kim Il Sung offered the Koreans in Japan a new life in the DPRK, and promised them "all conditions for leading a new life after their return to the homeland." The Koreans in Japan were very enthusiastic about this offer. Thus negotiations for repatriation between Japan and Korea came into being.

Representative of Japanese and DPRK Red Cross Societies discussed the details in Geneva between April and June. By June 24 two national Red Cross societies reached an agreement which was later formally concluded in Calcutta on August 13, 1959.

Introduced here are some of the returnees who are now playing an important role in the construction of the country.

Mr. Ko Gun Yong, a researcher at the Institute of Physics and Mathematics of Kim Il Sung University was among the first batch of returnees who came back to their homeland.

He was 14 years old at that time. In five days after their arrival, President Kim Il Sung received all of them and Ko Gun Yong himself presented a bouquet to the President. This became an unforgettable memory to him.

Twenty years have passed since then, and now he is a member of the Workers' Party of Korea and a full-time fellow at Kim Il Sung University.

All the member of his family also are members of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among his family are a teacher, a health worker, an artist and a reliable sentry soldier.

Mrs. Kim Bok Hye (31) was also among the first batch of returnees from Japan. She has been engaged in foreign trade for ten years.

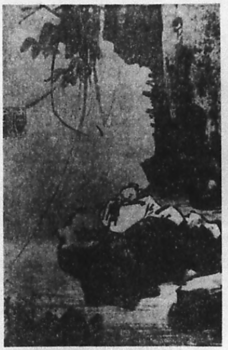
On December 25, 1971, she became a member of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Mr. Kim An Hong is a merited sportsman. He came back to the homeland in February, 1960.

In November, 1963 he placed first at Judo at the first games of the newly-emerging forces. Since then he came first at more than 10 international games held in Asia, Europe and Latin America.

The DPRK's Hang Gyong Si who set a new world record in the up to 52 kilogram division at the Spartakiad Pre-Olympic Competition, is also a returnee from Japan.

The 183rd repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" left September 21 this year Niigata Port for the DPRK.



Korean Paintings "Deep in Meditation" By Kang Hui An (1419-1465)

S. Korea Manpower Export

The following is an excerpt from "Part Two: Human Traffic," *Human Rights of Korean Women: A Status Report 1979*, published by the Tokyo-based Society to Defend the Human Rights of Korean Women in October last:

☆ ☆

The express policy of the south Korean junta is to "sell what is in demand, be it underground resources, undersea resources, women, men, and infants." Kisaeng tourism is a euphemism for "state-supported prostitution" which is a most effective means of earning foreign currency. Such human traffic is called "manpower export," adoption of orphans by foreigners, emigration and so on.

In 1977 alone, a total of 85,400 workers were sent abroad as "manpower export." They sent home annually $2 billion of their wages, or most of the foreign currency holdings of Korea.

The year of 1977 saw the creation of the Bureau of Overseas Labor under the Office of Labor Affairs. Its aim is to earn $5.2 billion in five years by sending half a million of laborers to Middle East, the United States and Southeast Asia for construction projects.

During a period from 1961 to 1977, at least half a million people were sent abroad as "manpower export." 1961 was the year when Park Chung Hee seized power through an illegal coup.

A 10-year emigration plan envisages the departure of another one million to foreign countries during 10 years from 1978. To that end, a civilian body, Korea Overseas Development Corporation was reorganized into a government agency.

Large troops of nurses and student nurses have been sent to Japan, West Germany, the United States and other countries. The 1977 figure was 7,100 doctors and nurses, or 30% of their total number in Korea.

Babies are a leader of the Park government which sells well in the international market. A 1961 Special Law on the Adoption of Orphans justifies the export of babies. In his infamous 1975 remark, Lee Weon Hong, chief spokesman for the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, said, "Under its present socio-economic situation, Korea cannot afford to feed and educate those children." Their departure abroad are "for their own future" in the words of the present regime. The outgoing babies are airlifted in cages like puppies, with the tags on their chests, reading "I have left my country in the service of my country and nation."

For the last 10 years, annually thousands of children have been sold to Western Europe and the United States for the plausible purpose of international adoption. The yearly figure of 1976 was 5,700. The 1966-76 period saw the adoption of 32,900 children by foreigners, which gained the Park government $72,900,000 in foreign currency. According to available statistics, some 40,000 Korean children are overseas: 30,000 in the United States and 10,000 in Western Europe. They sell at a price of $2,500-$5,000, depending on their sex, age, health and appearance. They are, so to speak, pets in the eyes of foreign foster parents.

Even kidneys of fetuses were exported from Korea. Their number totalled 24,000 during the six years till July, 1976 when their export was stopped. The U.S. armed forces bought those kidneys for $25 a piece to be used for the experiments of their bacteriological weapons. It was revealed that the kidneys were airlifted by Japan Airlines to the United States from Seoul via Tokyo.

Kisaeng tourism is a most profitable cash business without capital, raw materials and facilities. It is a nationalized industry. The Korea-Japan Treaty, concluded in 1965, paved the way for a full-scale development of sex-package kisaeng tourism.

A most notorious statement was made by the then Education Minister Min Kwan Sik on a visit to Tokyo in 1973. On April 23, he remarked: "I have been moved by a high degree of patriotic zeal with which Korea's kisaeng hostesses are working hard in many parts of Japan, day and night, selling something."

As appreciated by the aforementioned education minister, large contingents of kisaeng girls are currently working with restaurants and night clubs throughout Japan as call girls. They carry with them passports of folk music teachers. Many are also working as spies for the KCIA.

World Bulletin

● Anti-U.S. demonstrations and rallies participated in by hundreds of thousands of people were held in all parts of Iran and Islamic leader of Iran Khomeini called upon the armed forces of the country to wage a sacred war against the United States, and Khomeini in his statement on Nov. 24 declared that Iran would reject any decision of the UN Security Council on the problem of the American hostages.

● The Chinese Olympic Committee restored its seat in the International Olympic Committee.

● A wave of massive demonstrations and rallies is sweeping Zambia in protest against the British Government's policy of patronizing the Rhodesian racist regime and President Kaunda in his recent talk called upon the people to be prepared to deal a counter-blow to the enemy and safeguard independence.

● The General Secretary of the Organisation of African Unity called for full support to the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front.

● The Sixth Conference of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs held recently in Rabat decided to form the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs in the framework of the Arab League.

● An artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1146" was launched on December 5 in the Soviet Union to continue the exploration of outer space. The initial revolution period is 93.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface 494 kilometers, minimum distance 441 kilometres and the orbit angle 65.9 degrees.

(KCNA)

Children in DPRK

"Gymnasts on the Making"
These girls are gymnasts on the making. They are enjoyously taking their lessons every day after school. The girl in the foreground posed for a photograph, saying "Please take a fine photo".

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Nov. 16

* Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Grenada, paid a courtesy call on Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada. The Prime Minister expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of relations between Grenada and Korea and stated that Grenada would actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Nov. 23

* Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta, met the table tennis team of the DPRK on a visit to Malta. The President said that the friendship and solidarity between the Maltese and Korean people, is an example showing how the developing countries should unite.

Nov. 27

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kang Jong Yun left Pyongyang by plane for the German Democratic Republic.

* A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Jin Song left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Bulgaria.

Nov. 28

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met and had a friendly talk with Kaj Bjork, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to the DPRK, when the latter paid him a farewell call before leaving for home at the recall of his home government.

Nov. 29

* A scientific and technological cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Yong Chang left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 11th meeting of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which will be held in Albania.

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met and had a friendly talk with Danish Ambassador to the DPRK Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his home government.

* Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop on a visit to Togo. (KCNA)

Brief Korean History (38)

Patriotic Cultural Enlightenment Movement

During the period between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the patriotic cultural movement began to follow a new course of development, strongly influenced by the anti-Japanese volunteers' struggle.

This movement was aimed at opposing the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and instilling national consciousness and patriotic ideas into the Korean people. This movement which followed the *Kaehwa* (enlightenment) movement was also directed at restoring the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland and carrying out reforms in the feudal government. Therefore, it was participated in not only by intellectuals from the feudal aristocratic classes but also by intellectuals from the common people.

The "protectorate treaty" forced by Japanese imperialists on Korea in November, 1905, resulted in strengthening national unity, which was regarded by the Korean people as the foremost task for the restoration of their sovereignty.

Under these circumstances, patriotic cultural and political activists established the "Association for Strengthening Korea." The association endeavored to develop education and industry, instilling the 4,000-year-long Korean spirit into the minds of 20,000,000 Korean people and strengthening national power by learning modern civilization.

Alarmed at the rapid development of the association, Japan framed the "security law," by which Japan suppressed the anti-Japanese patriotic movement and ordered the association dissolved.

However, in November, 1907 the "Korea Association" was organized with Ryu Gun and Chang Ji Yon as its promoters, to continue the activities of the "Association for Strengthening Korea" for the "restoration of Korean sovereignty."

The leaders of the association moved for a compromise with Japan. Therefore, the progressive intelligentsia at that time set the immediate target of patriotic cultural and political movement to the restoration of sovereignty and strengthening of the national power, and considered the people's anti-patriotic idea as a basic key to the solution of the task.

In October 1906, the "Sou Society" was formed in Seoul as the first academic society in Korea, with the intelligentsia of Pyongan and Hwanghae provinces. It was followed by the "Hanbuk Society to Promote Learning" which had the intelligentsia in Hamgyong Province at its center. These two societies were unified in January 1908 and became the "Sobuk Society."

Stimulated by this development, learned societies were formed one after another.

These societies were mainly engaged in unfolding movements to enlighten and educate youth and students, and ordinary people, by establishing private schools. The patriotic masses of people, eager to receive ducation, set themselves to the work of constructing their own private schools. As a result, in 1908, the number of private schools in the country reached more than 3,000. There were also movements to open evening classes.

Afraid of the spread of the private school-opening movement, the Japanese imperialists promulgated in 1908 the "Law on Private Schools", "Regulations on Approving Textbooks" and the "Law on Learned Societies", thus harshly suppressing the education movement.

In spite of this villainous suppression by the Japanese imperialists, private school movements continued, awakening youth and the intelligentsia to anti-Japanese patriotic ideas. These patriotic cultural and political activities attached great importance to the publication of newspapers and magazines, and to the study of the Korean language and Korean history.

During this period, patriotic activists continued to publish newspapers such as the "Hwangsong Sinmun" and the "Cheguk Sinmun" which had been published since 1898 and the "Taehan Maeil Sinbo".

When Japan forced Korea to sign the "protectorate treaty" in November 1905, the "Hwangsong Sinmun" published a leading article entitled "Today Is a Lamentable Day" to protest against the treaty. The article aroused widespread indignation among the Korean people at the Japanese imperialists.

Studies on the history and geography of the fatherland and the Korean language and letters became active. Sin Chae Ho's "Hope of Korea" and Chu Si Gyong's "Necessity of the National Language and National Literature" played a great role in making the people love their own culture, in heightening their national consciousness and instilling into their mind anti-Japanese patriotic idea.

Guided by the intelligentsia from the propertied class, the movement suffered from defects. Various organizations formed by patriotic cultural and political activists were dispersed in localities and no unity was achieved in their movements. Their anti-Japanese struggle was confined to literary activities, educational activities and to the organization of learned societies. The movement was thus prevented from developing into a large-scale anti-Japanese national salvation struggle, as it was not combined with the anti-Japanese volunteers' struggles.

(To be continued)

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (12)

Mt. Kumgang

Mt. Kumgang which stands on the East Coast area of Kangwon Province, is the most beautiful mountain in the DPRK. It is 1,638 meters high above sea level.

Since it changes its appearance every season, it has four names according to each season: "Mt. Kumgang" (Mt. Diamond) in spring, "Mt. Azalia" in summer, "Mt. Music" in autumn, "Mt. Valley" in winter. Besides, it is called by another three names because it looks different in three different parts: Nae-Kumgang (inner Kumgang), Oe-Kumgang (outer Kumgang) and Hae-Kumgang (sea Kumgang).

It has 12,000 peaks. There are over 50 peaks noted for their beauty. They are named after the places where they are and after their unique shapes, including Pirobong Peak (highest peak), Ilchulbong Peak (sunrise peak), Wolchulbong Peak (moonrise peak), Chipsonbong Peak (fairies' peak), Munpilbong Peak (writing-brush peak).

Mt. Kumgang also boasts over 20 spots with fine prospects—Chongsongdae Hill and Manggundae Hill; over 30 strange-shaped rocks—Samson and Kimyon rocks; 7 ridges and 6 gates; over 10 natural caves; the Kuryong Falls and many other falls and ponds.

The Okryudong and Kuryongdong valleys in Oe-Kumgang are most beautiful. The Sangpal Pond associated with a legend of eight fairies is situated there. In the Kuryongdong Valley the thunder of the falling waters shakes the valley and cool breeze fills it. This is the Kuryong Falls, one of the three biggest falls in the country. In a deep gorge below there is the famous Sangpaldom Pond. Since olden times, it has been believed that eight fairies descended there from heaven to have a bath because it was so beautiful.

Mt. Kumgang abounds not only in beautiful scenery but also in precious underground resources, animals and plants. There are over 1,000 kinds of plants including sansam (wild ginseng). Various animals such as bears, deer and rare birds also live there.

Every year and every season, not only Koreans but many foreigners visit the mountain. They unanimously praise Mt. Kumgang, saying that they have never seen such an attractive mountain. Mt. Kumgang leads the visitors in a realm of fantasies. It is the pride of the Korean people.

(To be continued)

This Sangpaldam Pond in Oe-Kumgang of Mt. Kumgang, Kangwon Province, a legend goes, was once frequented by eight fairies to have a bath.

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